









## Intimations.

# Powell's

are now showing  
special cretonne and  
curtain designs for  
the spring season

## CURTAIN

Madras Muslins in white  
or Ecoru with plain,  
Frilled or Fancy  
Bordered Edges  
from 80 cts.  
per yard

## AND

Plain and Figured  
Harness and Book  
Muslins in White  
and Ecoru

Brise Brise  
Blinds and Screens

## GRETONNE

Very special Plain Book  
Muslin Curtains,  
Frilled, 3 sides, in  
White only 3 1/2  
yards long  
\$5.75 per pr.  
4 yards long  
\$7.50 per  
pair

## SHOW

New patterns in Lace  
Curtains from \$5.00  
per pair 4 yards long

## SEE

Latest white ground  
and floral designs in  
washing Cretonne  
for loose covers  
and curtains

## WINDOWS

# POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

and

38, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

## Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LD.

WE are Specializing in a Line of  
**BACON and HAM.**  
EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.  
Only 60 cents a lb.

Cut or Uncut.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [59]

**INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR**  
and  
**EXPRESS TRAINS Co**

(THE

**GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE**  
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS to  
the above Company, we shall be  
pleased to give any information as to rates of  
passage, &c., in connection with above.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**

Agents

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [1st]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag  
ex Factory

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. [136]

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the  
rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong*  
*Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as  
follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, pro-  
portional. Subscriptions for any period less  
than one month will be charged as for a full  
month.

The daily issue is delivered from when the  
address is accessible to messenger. Post  
subscribers can have their copies delivered  
at their residences without any extra charge.  
On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50  
per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part  
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,  
twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary  
Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

**THE MANAGER,**

**Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [18]

## Dentistry.

**TSHIN TING.**

**LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.**

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

**REASONABLE FEES**

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1904. [15]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN,**

**THE LATEST METHOD**

of the

**AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY**

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907. [12]

## Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

**THE H. A. L. Steamship**

"BRISGAVIA,"  
Captain Schwinghammer, having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature  
by the Undersigned and to take immediate  
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to this contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed at Consignee's risk into the Godowns  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and  
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 1st prox. will be sub-  
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 1st inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,**

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [194]

## Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBRO,  
LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS

**THE Company's Steamship**

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery  
can be obtained as soon as the goods are  
landed.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. at 9 A.M.  
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company, within  
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after  
which no claims will be recognized.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
Noon, TO-LAY.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [280]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**

"DELHI"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*.

From Australia, &c. ex S.S. *Meekin*.

From Calcutta, &c. ex S.S. *Simla*.

From Persian Gulf, &c. ex R.I.S.N. and B. &  
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWITT,**

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [4]

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S.S. "BENDORAN"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,  
whence and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 16th inst. will be  
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd  
prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 26th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [279]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION**

**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

**THE Company's Steamship**

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining  
on board after 4 P.M. the 16th inst. will be  
landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1909. [16]

**BANK LINE, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC"**

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading for counter-signa-  
ture and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk  
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

**DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1909. [16]

## EARTHQUAKE IN YOKOHAMA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.  
SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

We extract the following details of the re-  
cent earthquake in Yokohama from the *Japan*  
*Gazette*—

At about half-past eleven on Saturday night  
Yokohama was visited by the severest shock  
of earthquake experienced in Japan since  
the great disaster in the Gifu district, which  
in 1885 caused considerable destruction and  
the loss of about twenty thousand lives. Con-  
sidering the violent and prolonged character  
of the shock, which lasted altogether eleven  
minutes and eight seconds, Yokohama had a  
miraculous escape from a great disaster. On  
the side of the bluff overlooking the city the  
greatest damage was done, the residences on  
the station overlooking the harbor escaping  
with very little injury beyond the break of  
ornaments caused by the fall.

The centre of the disturbance, according to  
the meteorological authorities, was at a point  
off the coast of Boshu peninsula, at the entrance  
of Tokyo Bay, the vibration being felt as far  
west as Osaka and Kyoto, while in the north  
tremors were felt at Aomori, Sendai, Niigata,  
Akita and Utsunomiya.

The shock, which began at 11.32, was at first  
horizontal and then vertical in motion, gradu-  
ally increasing in force. On the bluff the  
tremor was very severe, and caused consid-  
erable alarm among many residents. In  
several cases chimneys toppled over and crashed  
through the roofs, doing much damage to  
furniture and household effects, but fortunately  
in every case the inhabitants escaped injury. In  
every direction tiles from the roofs fell into the  
streets, and those who happened to be out at  
the time had rather an exciting time dodging  
the falling debris. In Chinatown a Japanese  
and his wife sustained injuries, which it is fear-  
ed will prove fatal.

In the Foreign Settlement several godowns  
were damaged, and in many places in the  
Japanese and Chinese quarters buildings were  
strained, and the plaster and brickwork badly  
damaged.

Fortunately, except in one or two cases, the  
electric light was not disconnected; otherwise  
it is to be feared the shock would have caused  
a panic in many homes, with results which one  
can hardly contemplate without serious misgiv-  
ing.

On the bluff several houses suffered very  
severely, and not a few have been condemned  
as unsafe. At the house of Mr. E. Edisson,  
No. 354, the residents had a very narrow es-  
cape. A chimney toppled over, and crashing  
through the roof into a bedroom, which, for-  
tunately, was unoccupied, descended into the  
dining-room on the first floor. Mr. and Mrs.  
Edisson on Saturday evening were enter-  
taining a number of friends, and the guests had  
left the house only about ten minutes before  
the disaster occurred. The host and hostess,  
with a friend, were sitting in the drawing-  
room at the time of the crash, but they, with  
the infant children, fortunately escaped injury.  
The two rooms into which the chimney fell are  
completely wrecked, furniture and bric-a-brac  
being smashed and scattered in all directions.  
The whole of the building is badly strained  
and there are large fissures in the walls.

At No. 34, the residence of Mr. and Mrs.  
Koerijng, a chimney crashed through the roof  
and fell into the dining-room below with such  
force that a large hole, about two feet in length,  
was made in the ground floor.

The bungalow at No. 2344, Bluff, occupied  
by Mr. and Mrs. L. Watson, was badly wrecked  
and rendered unsafe. A chimney toppled over,  
but fortunately did not fall with sufficient force  
to crash the roof. The building was consider-  
ably strained, the ceilings of two rooms were  
cracked and plaster misplaced, while several  
pictures and ornaments were thrown to the  
floor and broken or damaged.

At the General Hospital one-half of the tiles  
of the roof of the main building were cleared  
as if swept away by hand, whilst the building itself  
was badly wrecked and furniture, etc. damaged.  
The new building of the U.S. Naval Hospital was  
also badly strained, and several of the chimneys  
just erected will have to be rebuilt, while the  
"Deutsche Haus," which is now under construc-  
tion, has several large fissures which will prob-  
ably necessitate the walls being reconstructed.

The Catholic Church has also several cracks  
across the front of the building. At the resi-  
dence of the Rev. E. S. Booth, No. 178, a brick  
chimney toppled over, but fortunately the dam-  
age done was not so serious as in some of the  
other cases noted. The brick chimney at the  
residence of Mrs. Irvine was also demolished,  
while the roof of a stable attached to Lot No.  
147A was badly wrecked. The residence of Mr.  
R. T. Bell, at No. 36, was also damaged con-  
siderably. In numerous cases ornaments and  
pictures were displaced and broken, but the  
above cases constitute the most serious dam-  
age which has come to our notice on the Bluff.

Considerable damage was also done in the  
lower parts of the town. The private residence  
of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tegner was badly  
strained, while part of a godown fell on to the  
corrugated roof of Mr. Karl Lewis's photo-  
graphic studio in Hommura Road, crashing  
through the building. The premises occupied  
by Messrs. Vantine & Co. and Messrs. Andrews  
& George were also seriously damaged. The  
roof of a building occupied by a Chinese at 165  
Yamashita-cho fell in, and as a result, a Japa-  
nese and his wife received wounds from which  
they are not expected to recover. A large  
number of other buildings in Yamashita-cho  
sustained more or less damage.

The waterworks pipes were damaged in  
various places. At Kasanobashi bridge, near  
the Isewaki-cho Police Station, the main burst  
and the neighbourhood was flooded, traffic  
being stopped for a time.

The building of the Rokkaku hospital, at  
Nakamura was badly damaged by the collapse  
of the roof and wall. There were some four-  
teen patients in the building at the time, but  
fortunately no one was injured.

In a few cases electric and telephone wires  
were broken in Yokohama, but serious con-  
venience was caused thereby.

No serious damage was done in the harbor,  
but the hope by which vessels were fastened at  
the wharves was severely shaken, and the result  
led some vessels to be damaged.

## Intimations.

# SAINT-RAPHAEL

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of  
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children  
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.  
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition  
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial

which surpasses all others by its  
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valençay (Drôme-France).

SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valençay (Drôme-France).

**WANTED.**

**SITUATION** by a Lady as LADY'S COM-  
PANION or GOVERNESS. Does  
not mind Travelling and undertakes care of  
children on the voyage. Apply to—

J. S. C.,

*c/o Hongkong Telegraph.*

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [238]

**WANTED.**

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS** at the  
Peak, or in Macao.

Apply to—

M. FOURNET,

*c/o MACAO HOTEL,*

Macao. [27]

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND**

**MORTGAGE CO., LD.**

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,400,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

**THE OFFICE OF**

**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,**

**ATTORNEY &c.,**

Undertaken and Executed

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [12]

**PABST BREWING COMPANY,**

**MILWAUKEE**

**FRESH SUPPLIES**

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

**SIRMSEN &amp**



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDE.Price per Pint ..... 50 cents  
" " Gallon ..... \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned MSS. or to return any Contribution.

## DEATH.

On the 14th inst. at his residence No. 7 Chancery Lane, Hongkong, CHARLES CLEMENT WHITLICK, aged 29 years. Australian and Shanghai papers please copy.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1909.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC  
TRUSTEES.

Some remarkable statements appear in the press with regard to the operations of the newly-constituted office of Public Trustee, which was established in England for the purpose of relieving unwilling executors of the burden placed upon them by departed friends. The office was opened on 1st January, 1908, so that it might be considered there was insufficient time to judge of the usefulness or necessity of this new department, but as a matter of fact the results have been so astonishing that the only wonder is the office was not established long ago. Within the twelve months dealt with in the report, three hundred and twenty-five estates of an aggregate value of over two millions sterling, have come under the Public Trustee's care and already many people have given him notice that he is to be appointed sole executor in their wills, and the capital value of the estates covered by these notifications is no less than £19,000,000. As a contemporary points out, it has thus taken a very short time for the public to begin to apprehend the advantages of recourse to a Public Trustee, a functionary who, being permanent by the assured succession of an unbroken line of future incumbents, can never die or break down or default in his dealings with the Trusts committed to the charge of the department. The Public Trustee is, to all intents and purposes, an official detached from the Court of Chancery, and it is his duty to act as guardian of children and young persons under age, settle questions as to their education, clothing, holidays, amusements, pocket money and indeed to act as

parent to those left under his charge. That the duties of the official designated Public Trustee will prove of a most onerous and difficult character, can easily be understood, for to him will be left the investment of monies committed to his charge as sole executor of an estate. None will appreciate better the relief thus ensured than those who have been involuntarily constituted executors of estates of great value, and who have been thereby made personally responsible for the proper administration of the funds which will ultimately have to be disposed of to the advantage of the beneficiaries. An instance of the sad results flowing from this source was recently afforded in the case of Lord Amberst, who about a year before his death left practically not only all his own money, but a large amount of trust money, through the defalcations of the solicitor whom he employed in his capacity of trustee. Had the trust in question been put into the hands of such a department as that of the Public Trustee, all that loss would have been avoided; but of course the department had not been created at the time Lord Amberst assumed those responsibilities that through no fault of his own proved so disastrous to him. Turning to the report itself we find in the summarised version that the capital value of the estates in the 325 cases already accepted by the Public Trustee is approximately £4,995,900. The year's working showed a deficit of £1,271, but for the financial year ending March 31st next it is hoped that this deficit will be only £7,000, instead of £13,800 as originally contemplated. During the year 9,000 inquiries were received and 28,000 letters written. The slacker with which the public have placed their affairs in the hands of the Public Trustee, shows, it is submitted, that the fees are fair and reasonable. It has been found, however, that the minimum fees (£5 capital fee and 10s. 6d. income fee) are too high where really small sums are involved, and they are to be reduced to £1 and 2s. 6d. respectively. The Public Trustee has been able to reassure many beneficiaries who were anxious about their trust funds. In some cases the announced intention to demand an audit brought evasive or contentious trustees to a sense of their duty to furnish proper accounts. In referring to this subject, the *Singapore Free Press* has some exceedingly interesting remarks which apply quite as fittingly to Hongkong as to Singapore and the Straits Settlements generally. In suggesting that the system of Public Trustees should be extended to the Crown Colonies, in the Far East our contemporary observes that the idea is strengthened by the fact that the European community in the Straits Settlements and also in Hongkong is as a rule more or less temporary in its period of residence in tropics. And even in the cases where two or even three generations of a family have been identified with one or other of the Colonies it will have been found that the individuals have spent their youth in England, carry on the most of their commercial or professional career in the Colony, and then again retire to England. Even in these cases there is a discontinuity of residence. In the cases where merely an individual is in question, residence may average no more than a very few years, because a very large number of the young men who come here remain perhaps for only one term of engagement, and so one of them not even so long as that. When this more or less temporary character of European connection with the Colony is considered, it will be understood that the tendency for men who think of retiring to England after living and working here, must be to realise their interests and transfer them to England when they finally depart. Where there might be some inducement to continue holding property or other interests here must always arise the question of agency and, in case of death, in England with property out in this Colony, the difficulty of executorship where that office has been assumed by some personal friend in England. It may occur to some that the constitution of the office of Public Trustee for these Colonies might aid to some extent in minimising the tendency to realise interests before departing. The certainty that property could come under the administration of a responsible Trustee, permanent and impeccable, might induce a testator to provide for the continuance of his local holdings in property, with the conviction that his estate would get what benefit might be derived from the higher rates of interest prevailing here. Our contemporary suggests that the office of Public Trustee should be incorporated with that of the Official Receiver, or Official Assignee as he is termed in the Southern Settlements, but in our opinion that official is so heavily burdened with the work which already falls to his department that any additional duties would simply tend to confuse the department and reduce its efficiency. If such an office were constituted at all in Hongkong, it should be a special department separate from that of the Official Receiver but not necessarily exclusively devoted to the administration of estates left to the care of the official executor. It may be suggested that the Colony would be added with increased expenditures, but such a fancy would not be the case, because the

Public Administration would be borne by the estate and there should be sufficient to cover the expenditure on salaries to the staff appointed to perform the duties of the new office. In the Straits Settlements we are told that under the "Courts Ordinance"—a recent enactment—the Official Assignee has certain powers of an optional character in the administration of estates of deceased persons. Where there is a risk of the estate of a deceased person being wasted for want of proper administration the Court may appoint, on a petition, a legatee, or next of kin, or the Official Assignee, to act as receiver of the property under the jurisdiction of the Court. Where letters of administration are granted to the Official Assignee no security shall be required from that officer. It will be seen that these functions of the Official Assignee, in respect to estates, are more or less casual and dependent on circumstances. There is no provision whatever for the Official Assignee assuming under a will the first-hand position of executor, as in the case of the Public Trustee. It seems to us that there is abundant room here, and in all British Colonies abroad, for the institution of the office of Public Trustee on the exact analogy so successfully inaugurated at home. The idea, at all events, might be commended to the attention of the Acting Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, whose experience would prove of infinite value to Mr. Rees Davies on his return from England.

## THE HUMOURIST AT LARGE.

As a sedative it is well understood that opium and its products occupy a prominent place in the British pharmacopoeia while its qualities as a soporific have also been greatly in evidence during the discussions which have lately been held with respect to the proposed extinction of the poppy and the eradication of the opium habit. Indeed, few persons outside the philanthropists—at other people's expense—care to go beyond the financial aspect of the question as it affects this Colony. It is, therefore, with a feeling akin to joy that we abandon dull platitudes for the rosy dreams and suggestions of a gentleman who evidently knows what he is talking about. No prosaic rhodomontade about his ideas. He hits the nail on the head with such force that the reader is amazed at the result. Some people might be inclined to fancy that the writer of the suggestions to which we will call attention in a moment intends to be funny. That is not so; he is quite clearly most prodigiously in earnest—which, of course, is next door to unconscious humour. The writer in question is a man named Donald Norman Reid—a Scotsman by the look of it—and his defence of opium is contained in a letter to that highly respectable publication the *Pail Mail Gazette*. According to him, if the Chinese would only indulge freely in opium and absorb vast quantities of curdled milk the dread disease of malaria would vanish off the face of the earth. Opium, he declares, is a prophylactic against fever. To quote his own words: "The deaths from fever alone in India in the year 1901 amounted to 474,919, although that year was a comparatively healthy one; and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that this death-roll would have been largely reduced by the free use of opium and of curdled milk. Teach the Chinese to take curdled milk, and I am convinced that opium-smoking will then become a blessing in disguise. Superior persons may smile at this statement; but the fact remains that in Behar, where the poppy is cultivated in every village, the number of opium smokers may be counted on one's fingers. Surely that should convince the most sceptical as to the value of the poppy. What we want to know is whether this important fact was brought to the attention of the International Commission which sat at Shanghai the other day? And if not, why not? Were the Commissioners treated to a dissertation on the value of opium plus curdled milk together with a glass of the same, or were they kept in ignorance of the prophylactic qualities of these commodities and allowed to invest their surplus savings in the usual form of stimulant? So far as we can discover, there is no mention of curdled milk in Mr. Clement's report and until full particulars are added on this point the report must necessarily be considered incomplete. Moreover, there is no delicacy to compare with curdled milk, as Mr. Donald Norman Reid shows. The Pommans went in for peacocks' tongues, pig's brains and titbits of that sort, while the Chinese are known to regard sharks' fins and bird's nest soup as luxuries, but have they ever heard of opium and curdled milk? These Beharis, says U. D. N. Reid, consider a dish of curds 'the height of bliss.' At this stage it will be appropriate to remark, even if the aphorism is rather stale like the curds 'Chitru' is a god.' At the same time Mr. D. N. Reid is not content merely to state a fact; he has a suggestion to make which should appeal to the liberal-minded Chinese. Why not send a batch of opium-smoking Chinamen from the Straits Settlements to Behar to be taught the value of curdled milk in conjunction with the use of opium? These Chinamen would be fully employed in Behar as gardeners and in raising pigs for the Straits Settlements market—pork being the favorite food of John Chinaman.

man—while at the same time supplying the markets of Behar with fish and fish guano. We don't pretend to understand the allusion to fish and fish guano, but perhaps the idea is that when the Beharis are satiated with curdled milk and opium they will prepare themselves for another orgy by stuffing themselves with fish and the remains of fish, just as the Romans of old did when they felt inclined for another banquet but were unable to hold another mouthful. There is much to be said for Mr. D. N. Reid's suggestion, so much, indeed, that space forbids our attempting to discuss the theme. But it will certainly be granted that the idea is an original one and for that reason it deserves the widest possible publicity. We only wonder whether Mr. Reid got his idea about curdled milk and opium from the dish commonly known, in what we presume to be his native land, as curds and whey?

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

U.S. VICE-ADMIRAL Harbor held a reception on board his flagship—the *Charleston*—this afternoon, to which the principal residents in the Colony were invited.

The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands, will be the preacher in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next, March 28th, at 11 a.m.

Two bar "boys"—U. Song and U. Su—of the Royal Naval Canteen, were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing eleven bottles of beer. The defendants, it was reported, were about to remove the stuff when they were caught. The case was remanded.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the managing director and engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial-Chinese Section) for the 7th prox., on the occasion of an official visit to the railway works and the laying of the foundation stone for the general offices and station building by H.E. Viceroy Chang.

A TAILOR named Mok Tsang, of 16, Gough Street, was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with pawing clothing belonging to other people without authority. The complaint was made by a woman named Chi Tui Fung, 604, Queen's Road, West. She stated that on the 15th February she gave defendant two pieces of clothing to mend. The jackets were to be ready in a week's time. She called for them on several occasions, but without any success. Yesterday defendant told her he had pawned them, but could not get the money to redeem them. Defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

The souvenir number of the *South China Morning Post*, which we have just received, should form an excellent memento of the visit to Hongkong of the Third Pacific Squadron, U.S. Fleet. It contains in handy form all the doings of the Fleet during its sojourn here, reproduces the accounts of the banquets and junketings which were given in honour of the officers and men, chronicles the results of the sports and generally affords one excellent idea of how Hongkong appreciated the visit of our American kinsmen. It is illustrated with numerous photographs and should form in future days an interesting and tangible reminiscence for those who collect these records of pleasant memories.

SOME beautifully illustrated guides to the chief places of resort along the Californian coast have been received by us, through the medium of Mr. T. D. McKay, the agent for the Overland Limited and California Limited railways, who is at present on a visit to Hongkong. Some of these descriptive pamphlets are the last cry in the art of advertisement, and those entitled, "The Overland Route to the Road of a Thousand Wonders" and "Through the Car Window" are marvels of pictorial decoration. The latter describes the scenery and characteristics of the country seen by passengers who take advantage of the Pennsylvania lines, while the former is an admirably got up production showing the chief features along the route of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific from Omaha to San Francisco, the sub-title being in the following picturesque language: "Over the wagon trail of the hard pioneers runs the Overland Route as pictured in these pages: over plains, once prairies, now farmland; past the high outpost of the Rockies, across the surface of that strange inland sea, Great Salt Lake; over the crest of the high Sierra through picturesque canyon and valley to the Golden Gate." And the illustrations are worthy of the ornate description. Half a dozen "folders" as they are called are also tempting invitations to see the wonders of the Pacific coast and cross America by the Overland. The only pity is that we are not all millionaires to take advantage of the trips and that life is too short to see all the wonders of creation.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

## A COOLIE IN TROUBLE.

Arrested in the New Territory yesterday by virtue of a warrant, Tang Ki made his appearance at the Magistrate to-day to answer a charge of embezzlement. He entered a plea of not guilty, and the case was adjourned for a few days, when it is expected the charge will be amended to 10,000 of larceny by ballot.

Tang Ki was, until the offence on which he was charged was committed, a servant in the employ of Yik Sui, an opium diwan keeper, at 40, Cochrane Street, and was a much trusted person. About a week ago, his employer gave him \$250 with which to pay the house rent and to make certain purchases. Tang took the money and, it is alleged, disappeared to his home in the New Territory, where he was found by Detective Sergeant Appleton yesterday. The case will be heard next week.

## MISSING POSTAGE STAMPS.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST P.O. CLERK.

This afternoon, at the Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) continued to take evidence in connection with the charge against the youth, William Nuttall, who is accused of removing postage stamps from a number of parcels in the General Post Office some days ago.

The Superintendent of Registration, Mr. Martin, was re-called. He said that when he first saw parcel No. 108 it bore a clean dollar stamp. Before the parcel was packed the stamp had been chopped.

Mr. Goldring then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

How long have been in the Post Office?—About 22 years.

All the time in the Registration Department?—Oh, no.

How many clerks are under you?—Twenty-four.

How many clerks in the Parcels Department?—Four.

And you have a head clerk?—Yes.

Hadn't the Registration Department recently been added to the Post Office?—The Registration? You mean the Parcels Department?

Yes. That is under the Chief Justice's room?

Yes.

Are you over-staffed?—I can't say whether we are under-staffed or over-staffed.

And you are kept busy, very busy, at times?—Yes.

On the 19th the four clerks were working. Most of the Post Office staff, about sixty per cent., were of the Latin race—Spaniards and Portuguese. There was a permanent coolie attached to the Parcels branch, who remained there all day long. It was possible to enter the Parcels Department from three openings in the counter, and from the general office. The parcels safe in which the Australian parcels were kept was at the north side of the Registration Department. The parcels safe was opened from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and was within the reach of anybody. Besides the Australian there were about twenty other parcels in the safe. On the 19th witness went into the Parcels Department four or five times to see what was going on. The box which the witness discovered was not properly fastened was not in the Parcels Department. It was at the back of the Registration Branch.

When was this box packed?—I fancy on Thursday. I can't be sure.

Who fixes the bands on the boxes?—Coolies.

Who packed the boxes?—The office coolies.

Mr. Goldring pointed out to the witness that he had stated that the Australian parcels had not been packed until after the defendant was arrested, while Mr. Britto had sworn that the packing was done before. The witness was asked for an explanation. He replied: "I think he (meaning Mr. Britto) was mixed."

When a customer buys stamps who affixes them to the parcels?—Sometimes he does it himself—sometimes the shroff does it for him.

Now look at this parcel. It is oil-paper. Isn't it possible for the stamp to be detached?

Yes.

And on the others?—No, the stamps would hang on there.

Now, Mr. Martin, you are a man of the world and know a bit about it. Isn't it possible in the rush of business, and parcels come in with stamps newly affixed, for them to become detached?—Yes, it is possible.

Didn't the defendant buy the stamps for the London parcels?—Yes, he did that.

You stated that when you saw parcel No. 108 you saw a clean dollar stamp on it. Was that the proper amount?—No. It should have been \$1.80.

And in that case who makes up the deficiency?—The shroff.

Is he secured?—Yes.

What's his bond?—I don't think he is secured now.

The question of weighing the parcels was then introduced, the witness stating that each parcel is weighed twice before it is despatched, so as to avoid errors. There were no rules in the Post Office against employees purchasing stamps—new or old. An order was issued recently by the Postmaster-General, at the witness' suggestion, forbidding clerks in the Registration branch from going into the Parcels Department; but this order was not strictly adhered to. Anybody returning from the office or a drink had to pass through one of the three doors shown in the plan. The clerks also passed under the counter near the Registration Department.

Re-examined by the Crown Solicitor witness said that the letter written by the Postmaster to defendant asking for an explanation referred to the Australian, the Calcutta and four other parcels, which were found in a box, which was ordered to be opened.

At this stage Mr. Bowley, who had been re-examining the witness on fresh parcels which were also found deficient in stamps, asked leave to amend the charge. The defendant was originally charged with removing stamps from nine parcels. Mr. Bowley wanted the word nine altered to fourteen.

Mr. Goldring said that the prosecution had plenty of time to prepare the case. If they were going to bring up fresh charges the case would never come to an end. Was the prosecution going to charge the defendant with being responsible for the deficiency in postage stamps for the past year? He left the matter to the hands of the Court.

The charge was amended, and the re-examination was not concluded when our representative left the Court.

The *Quartier Saigonais* publishes interesting figures showing how it stood with trade between Cochinchina and the Philippines in 1908. The Colony, that year, exported to the islands articles to the value of \$7,000,000, of which rice accounted for seven millions. The Philippine statistics show that imports there from the French Colony far exceeded in value those from the United States.

## "UNSPORTSMANLIKE"

## A BLACK EYE FOR REFUSING TO DRINK.

There are very few people in Hongkong who could summon up enough courage to say "No" when invited out to have a drink. It will indeed come as a surprise to many to learn that there is at least one person with nerve enough to utter the word. That bold man was A. R. Abbas, an Inspector in the employ of the Tramway Company, and he was sorry for it at the time. On the 4th instant Abbas left his house for a stroll. In Lower Lascar Row he met a friend named A. Wang, a Malay, who is quartermaster on board the *Rubi*.

"Hello, Abbas, where are you going?" inquired A. Wang.

"For a walk," answered Abbas.

"Come and have a drink, man," asked the quartermaster.

Abbas refused.

"Let us have a walk, then."

"I won't have any," was the stubborn answer.

The double refusal so annoyed the Malay that he bawled off and planted his fist on the other's right eye, discolouring that optic for nearly a week. Abbas retaliated by prosecuting his assailant and engaging Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, to see that the proper punishment was inflicted. The case was heard in the Police Court this morning, and the defendant pleaded guilty to the assault.

Mr. Kemp—Was he drunk?

Mr. d'Almeida—He must have been. The complainant says he was not.

Mr. Kemp—Is there any ill-feeling between them?

Mr. d'Almeida—None whatever. They were very friendly.

The defendant was fined \$5 and bound over in the sum of \$15 to be of good behaviour for six months.

## POLICEMEN SENT TO GAOL.

The two *Indongs* (Nos. 148 and 151) who were charged with assaulting a contractor, Lam Yau Shan, and his wife in Dan Young Road Canton the other night, particulars of which we printed in our last issue, got their deserts in the Police Court, to-day. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced each to fourteen days' hard labour—a sentence by no means too severe, but which should act as a deterrent to others of the same kidney.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th March. Since the appointment of Tantai Wong Ping Yun as Resident Director-General in Canton by the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway (H.E. Chang Chih Tung) to look after the interests of that portion of the railway in the province of Kwangtung, the members of the present Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have feared that the newly-appointed official would interfere more or less with the working of the Company and that they would consequently lose much of the benefit that they hitherto enjoyed. For the purpose of avoiding this the Directors of the Company have wired to H.E. Chang Chih Tung, requesting him to cancel the appointment of Tantai Wong, which H.E. Chang refused to do, as already reported. On the other hand, through the numerous complaints received from several parties of shareholders, H.E. Chang Chih Tung has been thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs. H.E. Chang Chih Tung therefore yesterday again wired to Canton appointing Admiral Li Chun and the Provincial Treasurer, Wu Seung Lum to act as advisers of the Railway with instructions to work in co-operation with Tantai Wong Ping Yun, the Resident Director-General, in settling all railway questions.

RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS' UNION FORMED.

As railway matters now appear to be in a state of confusion, a "Railway Shareholders' Union" has been formed by a party of shareholders with its offices in the Western suburb.

This Union has now issued circulars inviting shareholders to join. An entrance fee of one cent for each share will be charged towards the funds for the maintenance of the Union. The object of the Union is to check the accounts of the Company and to do what is necessary for the benefit of the general body of shareholders.

CLAN FIGHT.

Yesterday morning, the Magistrate of the Nanchai district reported to the Viceroy by wire that a serious armed clan fight, taking place in his district between the people of the Sui Kuo and Li Fat villages, and that it was necessary to have a large number of soldiers sent there with all haste to restore order. Yesterday afternoon, by order of the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun, with a body of troops, boarded the shallow-draft cruiser *Kiang Ku* and proceeded to the disturbed quarter to suppress the factional parties.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues during the last ten days of the end month, as reported by the Likin officials, amounted to 45,604.95 taels.

CHAIR COOLIE ASSAULTED.

ARM ALLIRED TO BE BROKEN BY A POLICEMAN.

Another outrageous attack on a Chinaman took place in the city yesterday. Particulars are not to hand as yet and may not be for a few days. It is whispered, however, that an Indian policeman while regulating the traffic in Queen's Road became annoyed with a chair coolie, and whipping out his truncheon, struck the man a violent blow on the yellow breaking his forehead. The coolie was run to hospital and may not be discharged for a few days. Meanwhile the police authorities are enquiring into the matter, and it is to be hoped that the offender will be found.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The representative of Russia—a Duke—at the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su has arrived in Peking.

The representatives of the foreign Powers number sixteen in all.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is conducting in a suitable manner the hospitality extended to the foreign guests.

## PRINCE REGENT.

## ASSIDUITY IN STUDIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The Prince Regent, who has hitherto devoted two hours daily to his studies, is desirous of extending the time to four hours.

The Grand Councillors are using every persuasion to dissuade him from carrying out his wishes in this respect.

## RETRENCHMENT.

## MILITARY EXPEDITIONS DISCOURAGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The Ministry of War has issued strict instructions to all the Provinces not to make a pretext of alleged rebellious movements for the despatch of military expeditions unless absolutely necessary.

The object of the instructions is to keep down military expenditure.

## NAVAL BASES.

## CHEFOO AND TAKU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

Prince Su and Tieh Liang have decided to establish the ports of Chefoo and Taku as naval bases.

## INSPECTION OF PROVINCES.

## INQUIRY BY THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the high officials in all the provinces asking for their opinion as to the advisability of deputing Censors on a tour of inspection to the Provinces.

## EX-VICEROY WEI.

## RECOMMENDED FOR REINSTATEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

Yuk Long, one of the Special Commissioners charged with the duty of welcoming the U. S. Battleship Squadron, has strongly recommended ex-Viceroy Wei Kwang to for reinstatement.

## THE PRINCE REGENT.

## AND THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The Man Wa Palace—the residence of the Prince Regent—is connected with the Grand Councillors' bureau by telephone.

## TIENTSIN MERCHANTS.

## INDEBTEDNESS TO FOREIGN HONGS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th March.

The Chinese merchants in Tientsin are indebted to foreign merchants to the extent of fourteen million taels.

The Foreign Ministers in Peking have represented to the Waiwupu that the debt should be considered as under Government guarantee.

The Waiwupu has especially directed Viceroy Yeung Shi-chang to look into the matter.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. \$100  
Mr. W. W. ... 10

## MILITARY TATTOO.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPLAY.

One of the prettiest entertainments given in honour of the visit of the American Fleet took place last night on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, when some four hundred men of the Buffs went through a series of evolutions with Chinese lanterns which were wonderful in their spectacular effect. Long before the time appointed for the opening of the unique show the Hongkong Club, which was thrown open to members and their friends, was invaded by the privileged set in gradually increasing numbers while every point of vantage in the surrounding houses and the raised level of the Parade Ground, was utilized by fascinated Chinese, to whose mind a spectacular display of any sort invariably appeals. At half-past nine, the cricket ground was in darkness, but no sooner was the signal given, than the place was alive with living lights, which instantly began to move to the stirring strains of the "Under the Double Eagle" march. To the accompaniment of appropriate music by the fife and drums, the men went through a number of evolutions with the precision which can only be expected from a military training. The chief interest centred over the living letters "Welcome America" immediately followed by "Harber" which flashed forth in the darkness of the night with wonderful effect. The strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," dear to the heart of the American, were then struck up, followed by the British National Anthem. The lights were then extinguished and the men marched back to barracks.

Serjeant Major Barton and Bandmaster Hewitt are to be congratulated on the success, the fact that the show proceeded without a hitch being mainly due to their efforts in training men on short notice.

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

## ADDRESS BY SIR A. HOSIE.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

All the reports of the international delegations have now been presented except those of Canada, Italy, and Russia. On Friday Sir Alexander Hosie, speaking on behalf of the British delegation, reviewed the memorandum presented on the previous Monday by the Chinese delegates. He spoke with much sympathy and unusual knowledge, but exposed the weakness of the Chinese report, with its inadequate data and hasty preparation.

Sir Alexander Hosie began by expressing sympathy with the desire and the aim of the Chinese to eradicate the opium evil, and he bore personal testimony to the wretchedness and misery which the abuse of opium had brought to the people of the three chief opium-producing provinces, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, where he had resided for many years. He asked for further information, not in a censure spirit, but as desiring to assist and not to embarrass China in the gigantic task before her. He asked whether returns would be duly published of the acreage under poppy cultivation, and the number of opium smokers, as called for by the Imperial decrees of June 26, 1907, and May 23, 1908, which ordered the provincial authorities to make such returns within six months. Tong-kai-son, in presenting his memorandum, had stated that it had been impossible to obtain such returns.

Sir Alexander Hosie then proceeded to show the serious defects, error, and omissions contained in the Chinese memorandum regarding the distribution of foreign opium and the revenue derived from native opium. The memorandum had shown only the paltry share of taxation on native opium collected by the Maritime Customs, and it omitted to mention the fact that the revenue collected from native opium during the year 1908 in the I-chang collectorate alone was 5,651,155 taels (£955,345), a sum in excess of the total revenue from the whole of the foreign opium imported into China during that year.

On the question of opium production in China, Sir Alexander Hosie, ignoring the estimate of the Ministry of Revenue, which Tong-kai-son had admitted to be unsatisfactory and untrue, demonstrated that in preparing her memorandum China had compiled the returns for 1908 and then estimated that, as the production had been reduced in the meantime, the production of 1909 must have been 37 per cent. greater than in 1908. Such reasoning was illogical, for the acreage under poppy cultivation being unknown, any conclusion based on the alleged reduction of an unknown area was valueless. In her memorandum China stated that poppy production had been entirely suppressed in the Mukden province; Manchuria, but poppy was a summer crop, and last summer he himself had seen poppy growing at Mukden; it was therefore premature to speak of its suppression. On one page of the memorandum it was stated that the production of opium in the province of Shantung was 88 tons in 1908, and on another page that it was 74 tons, the former being the Governor's report and the latter the Customs report.

Paying to the question of the consumption of opium, Sir Alexander Hosie, again demonstrated the untrustworthiness of the Chinese figures and expressed the hope that China would be able to furnish the numbers of smokers registered under the regulations, but added—"Such information, however, is immaterial to, and should not be allowed to, obscure, the vital issue—namely, that opium in China is a great evil, and the removal of the temptation is the only cure."

Sir Alexander Hosie concluded his address, which was very favourably received, with these words—

In spite of the absence of any well organized and uniform scheme for accomplishing the task which China has set before her, there can be no doubt but that fair progress has been made in several provinces. Much still remains to be done, but the Chinese Government, whose sincerity is beyond question, and the sympathy of the British delegation, and the trust of this Commission in its efforts to eradicate the opium evil from the Empire.—Times Correspondent.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's offices at noon on Wednesday, the 21st prox., is as follows—

The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1908, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1907 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20%, to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$580,126.17 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$7 per share on 11,400 shares, \$77,800.00 To be carried forward to underwrite—

ing suspense account to close the account for the year 1907... 469,326.17 \$580,126.17

1908 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1908, was \$1,644,901.61 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$372,000, and that a bonus of 10% be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$25,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Since the last general meeting Mr. J. A. Plummer has resigned his seat and Mr. A. Forbes of Messrs. Bradley & Co. has joined the Board.

In accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association Mr. C. R. Leachman and Mr. W. Helmreich, but offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. Hutton Poole and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

E. ORMISTON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1909.

## BALANCE SHEET TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To capital 12,400 shares of \$30 each—\$3,720,000 upon which \$100 per share called and paid up... \$1,240,000.00

To reserve fund—

Silver... \$3,000,000.00

Sterling £90,000 = 1,037,837.84

To unclaimed bonus and dividend 12,764.78

To exchange fluctuation account 192,248.98

To investment fluctuation account 103,156.47

To working account 1907 balance 630,126.17

To working account 1908 balance 2,464,901.61

To re-insurance

fund... £105,240.14 = 1,213,690.58

To underwriting

suspense account... £18,495.13 = 213,283.55

To sundry creditors... 549,546.73

To bills payable... 230,630.63

To liability under cash certificates issued in part payment for China Traders' shares... 150,452.73

\$1,188,642.07

By Cash on account at Hongkong 53,764.43

By Cash on deposit with the Banks in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Singapore 827,677.15

By Amount invested in mortgages, debentures and other securities in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Singapore... 2,783,172.15

By Amount invested in London viz.—

Deposited in B's £ 72,000 0 0

Other investments 272,031 0 0

\$344,031 7 0

Amount invested in Australia... 1,250 0 0

Amount at debit of branches and agencies... 1,097,725.13

Sundry debtors... 204,330.41

Office leases... 50,503.17

Bills receivable... 18,227.11

13,018 shares in the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, at \$50 per share... 2,071,620.00

\$1,088,642.07

## WORKING ACCOUNT, 1907, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To Net premium... \$4,319,017.03

Interest... 468,759.63

\$4,787,776.66

By Agency commissions... \$132,799.15

Head office branches and agency charges... 508,864.35

Remuneration to directors, committees and auditors... 33,825.31

Losses and claims paid... 2,750,666.10

Retiring allowances in Australia... 54,390.39

\$3,480,525.16

By Bonus of 20% paid to contributors... 255,145.32

Interim dividend of \$30 per share... 372,000.00

Balance... 680,126.17

\$4,787,776.66

## WORKING ACCOUNT, 1908, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

To Net premium... \$4,128,472.82

Interest... 465,514.04

\$4,593,986.86

By Agency commissions... \$102,751.27

Head office branches and agency charges... 465,251.27

Remuneration to directors, committees and auditors... 23,390.43

By Losses and claims paid... 1,521,821.33

By Balance... 2,464,901.61

\$4,593,986.86

By Stealing Exchange taken at 12.5 (1/16) 465,514.04

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

## BLOWN ASHORE.

## CARGO BOAT WRECKED NEAR HONGKONG.

As a result of the bad weather which was experienced outside the harbour the other day, a cargo boat, the *San On* (No. S. 1122 H) came to grief. The *San On* left Hongkong early on Wednesday morning bound for Mira Bay, with a cargo of charcoal. The weather at the time seemed favourable, there was a fresh wind blowing, and the *San On* made great headway. At about one o'clock that afternoon bad weather was encountered. A higher sea was running, and coupled with a strong wind, the vessel became unmanageable. Her sail was destroyed, and for a time she drifted about at the mercy of the wind and sea. Gradually the *San On* was taken in the direction of Po Tai O, a fishing island near Cape D'Aguilar, where she was finally wrecked. Her crew managed to scramble ashore, and later in the day were picked up by a fishing boat and brought back to port. The loss of the boat and her cargo is put down at nearly \$500.

## GERMAN MAIL OPTIM CASE.

CAPTAIN TECHNICALLY LIABLE AND FINED \$500.

The case in which Capt. P. Goebel, of the German mail steamer *Prinzess Alice*, was charged with being master of a steamer used for the importation of opium, concluded the other day, at Singapore, when Mr. de Mello, fourth magistrate, decided that the captain was technically liable under the ordinance, and that the offence would be met by a fine of \$500, with costs. It is understood that there will be no appeal. Mr. Fort appeared for the *Opium Farm* and Mr. Perkins for the captain.

His Worship, after reviewing the evidence, said that it was clear that neither the captain nor the chief officer had knowledge of the contents of the boxes on the voyage from Shanghai to Singapore. The only persons appearing to have known of the existence of the boxes on board from the very outset were the chief steward Brannan and the baggage master Hoffman. The former, with a view to doing a favour to an acquaintance of his, employed on another ship of the N.D.L., who had written to him to that effect at Hongkong, stated that, when on the tender at Woosung bar he heard himself being asked for by a Chinaman who mentioned the name of his friend and showed him the two cases, he linked in his mind the contents of his friend's letter with the articles he saw before him, and promptly accepted them without further inquiry.

A NATURAL QUESTION. One's experience would hardly regard that as an improbable or an incredible proceeding on his part. Neither in his subsequent conduct nor in that of the baggage master did there appear to be any effort at secrecy, or any circumstance pointing to a knowledge on their part of the existence of opium in those boxes. The steward, on receiving them from the Chinaman, did not take steps to conceal them, nor he might easily have done had he so chosen, amidst the recesses of the ship; but he handed them over to the baggage master as luggage to be landed at Singapore. After reviewing further evidence, his worship said that the question naturally suggested itself—Would the baggage master, if he had any suspicion that the cases held opium, have received them back from the hotel runner? and having thus received them back, would either he or the steward, if they knew of the illegality of their conduct, have still allowed them, or traces of them, to remain within the eye of every one on board, thereby endangering themselves? The answer to both those questions seemed to be in the negative. The ordinance laid down that the presumption against the accused in such cases might be rebutted by proof of reasonable precaution. For the purpose of such proof, it seemed too much to require the captain to acquit his subordinates with the revenue and excise laws of every port at which they might touch.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES. Nor did it appear to be essential that a search of the ship should be carried out at frequent intervals in the voyage by the ship's officers to detect illicit opium. The ship in question unlike others that had recently come under observation, was a ship plying between Europe and the Far East, and manned largely, if not entirely, by European seamen. Its voyages were not restricted to Eastern waters. Hence, there was hardly sufficient ground for the apprehension of the secreting illicit articles on board, to necessitate frequent search. The criterion of reasonableness of the precautions against smuggling in the case of a mail steamer would differ from that in the case of a vessel plying regularly and exclusively between Eastern ports. He was, therefore, of opinion that the *Prinzess Alice* had not erred much, if at all, in that respect.

As to the second onus cast upon the accused by the ordinance, it could be said to have been satisfactorily discharged. Amongst the personnel of the ship, the chief steward was certainly implicated, within the meaning of the ordinance, in the importation of the opium into the Colony though without knowledge of the substance as opium. This ignorance on the part of an employee of the ship, combined with the other mitigating circumstances referred to, tended to lessen, to some extent, the penalty which in consequence of the presumption, the law imposed upon the master. He, therefore, convicted the master on the charge, and fined him \$500 and costs fifty cents, and ordered the opium seized to be confiscated.

Am I to make request on behalf of the informant asked Mr. Hawtry—I leave that to the Farmers, replied his Worship.

A SUMMONS issued by one F. Costa, a clerk residing at 11, St. Francis Street, against A. Rozario, a clerk in the Hongkong Bank, and P. O'Brien, of Bradley and Company, for alleged assault and damaging a pair of spectacles valued at \$10, was called at the Police Court this forenoon. Neither of the parties appeared and the summons was struck out.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th April to the 21st April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March 1909. [295]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

## BUTTER.

"BUTTERCUP" Brand ..... 73 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" ..... 75 " "

"DAISY" ..... 80 " "

ALSO

FINE PASTRY BUTTER ..... 60 " "

BEST COOKING BUTTER ..... 40 " "

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909. [297]

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "GOEBEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, and being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of April, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of April, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909. [298]

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/8 11/16

Do. demand ..... 1/8 11/16

Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1/8 11/16

France—Bank T.T. .... 2/17

America—Bank T.T. .... 42

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 1/16 1/2

India T.T. .... 1/30

Do. demand ..... 1/30

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 75

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 ..... 74 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 3/4

Java—Bank T.T. .... 3/4

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C. .... 1/10



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From St. John or Quebec
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SUNDAY, MAY 2ND.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 7TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	"A LAN LINER" FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SUNDAY, MAY 23RD.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons; Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. First Class only are granted to Missions, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "O" Class of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.

Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. G. GIBBS & CO., Ltd., Agents, 11, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	SATURDAY, 27th Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI	"CHIPSING"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., Daylight.
HAUWEI & CHEFOO	"SUISANG"	MONDAY, 29th Mar., 4 P.M.
SEAFORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"CHOUSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"MAUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"TINGSANG"	THURSDAY, 1st April, Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"LAISANG"	THURSDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd April, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "Kaitang", "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS To SAIL.

For	Steamers	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th Mar., Daylight.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAI"	28th Mar., 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TANING"	30th Mar., 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIAN"	1st April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st April, Daylight.
MANILA	"ANHUI"	4th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA and USUAL	"TEAN"	6th April, 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Chinkun and Linan) leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodations. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

These steamers load passengers in Shanghai at the French Bund.

FARE INCLUDING WINES: \$40 SINGLE AND \$70 RETURN.

Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909.

[8]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tonn.	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
ROBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.
LAJRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 10th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 1.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909.

[9]

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via JAPAN PORTS, MAMZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail April 14th/09.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	" June/09.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" August/09.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" October/09.

For particulars, apply to

K MATSUDA,

Manager, TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORT S. PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain J. D. Andrew, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., SATURDAY, the 3rd April at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Malwa", 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong, Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Morris", due in London on 14th May, 1909. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

[4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "Dacre Castle" About 20th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer.

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9: every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$14.

Meals—\$1.00 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Victoria Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG & CO., LD., Agents.

SHIH ON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

[11]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th March, 1909.

Butcher Meat.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.

" Roast—Shin.

" Breast—Ngau Lam.

" Soup, Tong Yuk.

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

" Shinlo—Ngau Lau.

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang.

Bullock's Brisket—Know.

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li.

" Head—Ngau Tau.

" Heart—Ngau Sum.

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

" Feet—Ngau Kook.

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

" Tail—Ngau Mei.

" Liver—Ngau Con.

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai.

" Moo-kook.

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pa Kwai.

" Leg—Yeung Pei.

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau.

Pigs' Chitterlings—Chi Cheong.

" Brisket—Chi Kook.

" Feet—Chi Kook.

" Fry—Chi Chai.

" Head—Chi Tau.

" Heart—Chi Sum.

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu.

" Liver—Chi Kon.

" Pork Chop—Chi Pak Kwai.

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk.

" Leg—Chi Pei.

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau.

" Kook.

" Heart—Yeung Sum.

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu.

" Liver—Yeung Con.

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai.

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau.

" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau.

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.

" Ducks, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

" Ducks—Ap.

" Doves—Pan Kai.

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau.

" Fowls, Canton—Kai.

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai.

" Geese—Ngo.

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye.

" Ngo.

" Musk Deer—Wong Keng.

" Hare—To Chai.

" Partridge—Chi Khoo.

" Pheasant—Shan Kai.

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup.

" Holchow—Holchow Pak Kup.

" Quail—Um Chuan.

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chienk.

" Snipe—Sa Chai.

" Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung.

" Hen—Na.

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-ap.

" Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap Chai.

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Sol Ap.

" Fish.

" Barbel—Ka Yu.

" Bream—Sin Yu.

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu.

" Carp—Li Yu.

" Catfish—Chik Yu.

" Oodfish—Mun Yu.

" Grabs—Hal.

" Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu.

" Dab—Sa Mang Yu.

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun.

" Dog Fish—Ti Yu Sa.

" Kelp, Oolong—Hal Man Yu.

" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu.

" Yellow—Wong Sin.

" Frog—Tian Kai.

" Garoupa—Sok Pak.

" Gadgony—Pak Kup Yu.

" Herrings—Tao Pak.

" Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu.

" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu.

" Loach—Wu Yu.

" Lobsters—Lung Ha.

" Mackerel—Chi Yu.

" Monk Fish—Mon Yu.

" Mullet—Chai Yu.

" Oysters—Sung Hoi.

" Pirrotfish—Kai Kung Yu.

" Pouch—Tan Loo.

" Pike—Fa Yu.

" Plaice—Pak Yu.

" Pomfret, Black—Hak Ching.

" Pomfret, White—Pak Ching.

" Pout—Ming Yu.

" Ray—Pak Yu.

" Rock Fish—Sok Kai Kung.

" Roach—Sung Yu.

" Salmon (Black)—Sung Yu.

" Sole—Sung Yu.

" Tuna—Sung Yu.

" Trout—Sung Yu.

" Turbot—Sung Yu.

" Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu.

" White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai.

FRUITS.

" Almonds—Hong Yan.

" Apples, (California)—Kam San Flay.

" " (Cheloo)—Tin Chuan Flay.

" " (Korea)—Tin Chuan Flay.

" " (Small)—Hoi Tung.

" " (Custard)—Fan Lai Chai.

" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Shing.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROPRIATE RETURN (AT PRESENT QUOTATION) PER SHARE OF LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,231	{ Final of 2s and bonus of 15/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024 }	54 1/2 { \$530 sellers London 2 1/2 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,225	\$2 (London 1/8) for 1908	5 1/2
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$211,590 \$125,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 { \$187 1/2 \$187 1/2 }
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 325,747 Tls. 118,477 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 { Tls. 100 sales \$184 1/2 buyers }
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$222,478 \$190,591 \$77,449 }	\$4,506,022	{ Final of \$25 making \$45 for 1908 and interim of \$30 for 1907 }	5 1/2 { \$84 1/2 buyers \$84 1/2 buyers }
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,032 \$55,157 \$1,000,000 }	\$591,768	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$212 1/2 buyers \$212 1/2 buyers }
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$218,668 \$13,802 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 { \$107 sellers \$107 sellers }
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 { \$315 \$315 }
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$204,038 \$99,067 \$250,000 }	\$1,085	\$5 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$10 sales \$10 sales }
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 { \$15 buyers \$15 buyers }
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$70,000 \$79,423 \$19,344 \$10,000 }	\$29,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 { \$20 1/2 buyers \$20 1/2 buyers }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = \$1.116 = \$5.134 }	5 1/2 { \$40 buyers \$20 buyers }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = \$1.116 = \$5.134 }	5 1/2 { \$40 buyers \$20 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 730,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 { Tls. 47 buyers Tls. 50 buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £5,000 £47,221 }	£98	{ Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908 \$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1908 }	4 1/2 { \$23 1/2 \$15 }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 68,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,130 Tls. 6,000 }	Tls. 2,225	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	11 1/2 { Tls. 45 sales Tls. 45 sales }
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$5,158	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 { \$17 1/2 sales Tls. 125 }
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$135,813	\$1 1/2 for 1907	17
Perek Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,473	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08	Tls. 125
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 £4,871 }	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	7 1/2 { Tls. 181 buyers \$84 sellers }
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289 £4,871 }	£11,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 1/2 { Tls. 181 buyers \$84 sellers }
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$42,900 \$50,000 \$28,806 \$40,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 { \$12 \$50 sellers }
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$28,806 \$40,000 }	\$50,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1907	9 1/2 { \$180 sellers Tls. 88 sellers }
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$9,192 \$300,000 }	\$58,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	9 1/2 { Tls. 88 sellers \$180 sellers }
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,257 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	5 1/2 { Tls. 109 ex div. Tls. 109 ex div. }
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,257 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	5 1/2 { Tls. 109 ex div. Tls. 109 ex div. }
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 \$50,000 \$1,000 }	Dr. Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	7 1/2 { Tls. 102 sales \$161 sales }
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$50,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	Dr. 2,230	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 { \$161 sales \$17 buyers }
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	{ \$50,000 \$68,075 \$13,919 }	2,541	\$1.50 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	10 1/2 { \$161 sales \$17 buyers }
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$13,919 \$13,919 }	\$895	Final of 1/2 making 1 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$84 sellers \$84 sellers }
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$211,272 \$13,851 }	26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 { \$84 sellers \$84 sellers }
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$20	{ \$10,000 \$13,851 \$13,851 }	15.86	60 cents for 1908	7 1/2 { \$84 sellers \$84 sellers }
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$13,851 \$13,851 }	22.8	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 { \$84 sellers \$84 sellers }
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,425,045 Tls. 317,000 9048 }	Tls. 122,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 1/2 { Tls. 115 buyers Tls. 115 buyers }
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 317,000 9048 }	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2 { Tls. 115 buyers Tls. 115 buyers }
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,919 \$20,000 }	Tls. 8,520	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 { Tls. 121 buyers Tls. 121 buyers }
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,919 \$20,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 { Tls. 121 buyers Tls. 121 buyers }
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 4,729 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 8,572	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.08 (8 1/2)	10 1/2 { Tls. 92 Tls. 92 }
Leong-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 4,729 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 4,729	Tls. 4 for 1908	10 1/2 { Tls. 92 Tls. 92 }
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 4,729 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 5 for 1908	10 1/2 { Tls. 92 Tls. 92 }
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 \$25,000 }	£648	1/101 per share for 1907 = \$1.037	10 1/2 { \$10 sales \$12 1/2 ex. and b. }
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 }	Nil	\$1.50 for 1907	9 1/2 { \$10 sales \$12 1/2 ex. and b. }
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	161,138	60 cents for year ending 28.2.08	8 1/2 { \$10 sales \$12 1/2 ex. and b. }
China Light and Power Company, Limited (Special Shares)	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	161,138	60 cents for year ending 28.2.08	8 1/2 { \$10 sales \$12 1/2 ex. and b. }
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 { \$10 sales \$12 1/2 ex. and b. }
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$551	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$9,322	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	9 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$6,900	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 { \$14 buyers \$14 buyers }
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 17,603 \$5,000 }	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 { Tls. 800 buyers Tls. 800 buyers }
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$7,471	\$5 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	8 1/2 { Tls. 800 buyers Tls. 800 buyers }
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Pe. 12,640	None	4 1/2 { Tls. 115 buyers Tls. 115 buyers }
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 6,643	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 { Tls. 120 sellers Tls. 120 sellers }
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 3,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2 { Tls. 437 1/2 sales Tls. 437 1/2 sales }
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 18,312	Final of 27/8 making 53/8 for 1907	12 1/2 { Tls. 437 1/2 sales Tls. 437 1/2 sales }
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Dr. \$15,622	None	7 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$250	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,728	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$1,800	50 cents on 1,000,000 shares and \$10.00 on 100,000 shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$10,000 Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$2,95	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ending 30th June, 1908	6 1/2 { Tls. 94 buyers Tls. 94 buyers }

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Printed and Published by JOHN PEDRO, Brand for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Lee Street, in the City of Hongkong.

## Intimation.

## COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL - \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA"

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

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RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO &amp; CO.

AGENTS.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MADAME MARTY, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 29th and 30th March, 1909, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 13, Peak Road (Upper Albany).

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

## CHINA BRONZES, JADE &amp; IVORIES

COMPRISING:-

1 Rare Celadon Vase with Peach Bloom and Blue Decorations, 1 Black Jar with 5-Coloured Decorations, Famille Rose and Famille Verte Jars and Vases, 5-Coloured Jars, Vases and Panels, Blue and White Hawthorn Jars, Green and Black Hawthorn Jar, Powder Blue Vase, Apple Green Vases, Celadon Bowls and Vases, Blue and Brown Soft Paste Vase and Cups, Imperial Yellow and Blue Vases, Peach Bloom Jars, Sang De Boeuf Vases; 2, 3 and 6-Coloured Figures, etc.

Finely Carved Rhinoceros Horn Cups and Ornaments.

Carved Ivory Elgures, Crystal Vases and Cups, Very Fine Jade Vase and Ornaments, Jade Cups, Bowls, Figures, etc.

Old Peking Cloisonne Incense Burners, Vases and Bowls, Peking Silk Embroideries.

Fine Selection of Old Bronzes, (some inlaid with Gold).

ALSO

Handsomely Carved Canton Blackwood Cabinets, Armchairs, Couchs, Jardiniere Stands and 1 Large Screen Inlaid with 5-Coloured Porcelain Panels.

1 Limoges Tea Set.

N.B.—Special attention is drawn to the sale of this Private Collection offering a rare opportunity to collectors.

On view on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th March.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash or delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

## PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS,

TOWELS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

(due to arrive here per S.S. "Tycoon" on the 25th instant)

MESSRS. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1909, commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.,

A FINE SELECTION OF

## HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.